OUR FOURFOOTED FRIENDS

SPRING 1981

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ON THE COVER: One of 29 dogs given to us by Charlie McCarthy of Hyde Park, is led to waiting ambulance by A.R.L. agent Mary Terrio. Boston Globe photo by Paul Connell.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON

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from the president's desk

The Tragedy of Good Intentions

All too often, humane societies everywhere face the unpleasant task of dealing with the violent and overt abuse, neglect and mistreatment of animals. They are the clear-cut and unquestionable acts of cruelty which must be dealt with in a direct and immediate fashion, and many times make for dramatic and shocking cases in the courts and news media.

However, there are other far more numerous situations that are less spectacular and less sensational, but create the majority of problems that humane organizations are faced with on a daily basis. They are also the most difficult ones to cope with by reason of their very nature and origin.

It is because of their nature and origin that I feel compelled to draw special attention to them. It is only through greater public awareness that we can have any real hope for their solution and elimination in the future.

I refer to such problems as the situations resulting from the misplaced affection we often see in people who try to own more animals than they can ever hope to properly care for. These are not usually vicious or cruel-minded people, but simply and sadly ones who cannot face the reality of their circumstances. The resulting problems for the animals are none the less serious and often manifest themselves in conditions that are unsafe, unhealthy, overcrowded and, in the most severe instances, malnutrition and physical abuse are the net result.

Another major cause of animal abuse stems from the many mistaken beliefs and myths that have been fostered and twisted by so many people and for a vast array of reasons. To cite just a few examples, I would point to the arguments we still hear against spaying and neutering pets. They include such phrases as the "freedom of nature", "it is harmful", "it will cause them to be overweight," "it will change their personality" and one person even told me that "it will make them vicious". None of these are true. Quite to the contrary, such animals make much better, cleaner and happier pets, to say nothing about helping to reduce the overpopulation of such animals, which is the greatest problem of all. It should also be pointed out that many of the people who hold these beliefs are also the ones who are quick to criticize humane societies who find themselves faced with the distasteful task of having to destroy many of the unwanted pets that are produced as a result of these attitudes. Public apathy is the other major factor in the overpopulation problem. Those who are unwilling to be responsible pet owners should not point an accusing finger at those who must deal with the results of their neglect and ignorance.

Closely related to the above tragedy are the people who allow their pets to run loose and uncontrolled. This may be the result of apathy and a lack of responsibility or it may also come from the notion that pets must run free in order to have a happy and natural life. If animals are to live as pets in the society and environment we have created for them, we must also recognize the need to protect them from the hazards that exist in it.

With the shrinking sources of governmental funds for animal control services, the need has never been more urgent to educate the pet owning public about the great responsibility they have toward the care and protection of such animals.

Failure to accept such individual responsibility could well cause an era of animal abuse that is frightening to contemplate.

Arthur G. Slade
President

Room for One More? Not Always!

On February 3, 1981, Boston Police Commissioner Joseph M. Jordan revoked the kennel license of Charles M. McCarthy of Hyde Park, whose operation of his kennel as a shelter for stray dogs had been the subject of both controversy and concern for months preceding the action.

Charlie McCarthy had kept anywhere from 60 to 100 homeless dogs in his unheated house at 1623 Hyde Park Avenue, a property licensed as a kennel for a maximum of 70 animals. People from all over would just drive up to his house and drop off unwanted animals, according to newspaper reports. Representatives of the League had visited the kennel in November as a result of complaints from neighbors and found evidence of unsanitary conditions, overcrowding and animals in need of medical attention. Allegations of cruelty to the animals, made by former volunteer workers at the kennel, resulted in a subsequent complete inspection of the property on December 2 by representatives of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Boston Board of Health's Housing Inspection Unit.

Though Richard W. Bryant, executive assistant at the League, had advised Mr. McCarthy on the previous visit that he had too many dogs and was obviously not able to provide proper care for them, conditions had not improved. There were 83 animals housed in unsanitary conditions, 60 dogs and 23 puppies, many of them thin, some with wounds and obvious skin infections, all of them filthy with dirt and feces matted in their hair. The yard areas and outdoor pens again were covered with deposits of waste matter and puddles of urine. "For the first time, we were able to inspect the interior of the two dwellings and the four outside sheds," Mr. Bryant recalls. "These areas were also filthy with large amounts of feces on the floors and the stench of urine everywhere. It was obvious that the interiors had not been thoroughly cleaned for a long time."

City housing inspector Daniel Rea described the conditions as "deplorable" and ordered Charlie to take stringent measures to clean and sanitize the property to comply with health codes within 5 days.

The same week, the 43-year old former taxi driver voluntarily gave up 59 dogs, 28 of which were picked up by the League's agents and brought by ambulance to the League's Boston animal shelter and the others went to the M.S.P.C.A.

The League found new homes for many of the dogs taken from McCarthy's kennel, including this Shepherd who is now the pet of the Freedman family of West Newton.

Edward A. Leonard, D.V.M., director of veterinary medicine at the League, found upon examining the 28 dogs that three puppies had symptoms of canine distemper; 21 dogs had hookworm, roundworm and/or coccidiosis; two had heartworm disease and ten had symptoms of fungus skin infections.

At a court hearing in late December, West Roxbury District Court Clerk John Desmond refused to issue a cruelty complaint initiated by three former volunteers against Charlie McCarthy, but asked him to voluntarily surrender his kennel license which he refused to do.

In late January, the League and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recommended at a hearing at Boston Police Headquarters that McCarthy's license to operate a kennel be revoked due to overpopulation and poor sanitation. Dr. Leonard, testifying as a prosecution witness, said that he had told McCarthy during the inspection in early December that he compared the kennel "to a concentration camp." He testified that he had not seen food or water dishes and that the dogs were drinking from contaminated puddles of water.

On February 3, Charlie McCarthy was notified that his license had been revoked. He plans to fight to regain the license but, for the sake of the animals involved, it is hoped that any future efforts on his part to care for stray dogs will not be given clearance without prior concrete demonstration that he has the ability to provide proper care.

"This was not a case of intentional wrongdoing in our view," summarizes Richard Bryant of the League, "but rather a tragic example of how misguided kindness can be extremely harmful to animals. Charlie simply did not have the resources or the ability to care for that many animals."

Pet Care Corner

The Perils of Pet Jogging Partners

By Edward A. Leonard, D.V.M.

One of the surest signs of spring is the multitude of joggers to be seen just about everywhere, in city and suburbs. Whether you're taking a stroll along the Charles River or downtown at Boston's Waterfront Park, you're sure to encounter people of all ages running to keep in shape, many of them with four-footed companions trotting along behind or, more often, ahead of them.

If you plan to make your dog your pet jogging partner, there are some precautions you should take to ensure that the daily jog is as beneficial to your pet's health as it is to yours.

The first consideration is where you do your running. If there are heavily trafficked intersections to cross, be kind to your dog and leave it at home. Dogs tend to lag behind or get distracted, and then race to catch up with their master, disregarding traffic dangers. If you must take your dog along in areas where there is traffic, keep him on a long leash and try to run at a pace that he can match. Never allow your dog to run loose alongside you unless you are in the woods or a very rural area, or a jogging path set aside specifically for runners.

Sudden strenuous exercise can be dangerous if your dog is overweight and out of shape. Pets, just like people, need to be in fairly good condition before undertaking a regular exercise program. If your dog hasn't had a physical exam within the past year, make an appointment with a veterinarian. Then begin a gradual conditioning program to strenghthen the cardiovascular system, limber muscles and toughen footpads that may be tender after a winter indoors. Start with ten minute runs and work your way up gradually, alternately running and walking at first. If you notice that your dog is panting excessively, or lagging too far behind, consider calling it a day. Remember that heatstroke is a real danger to dogs and confine your running to temperate days or cooler evening hours.

Always check your dog's paws after a running session. Hard pavement can be tough on a dog's feet, and they will also frequently jump fences or take off into fields, running where their partner doesn't and encountering all kinds of litter, broken bottles, etc. Treat cuts immediately to prevent infection, and check for weeds, bristles or thorns that might be imbedded in the foot pad.

Dr. Leonard is director of veterinary medicine at the League.

American Humane Association Research:

Humane Education Programs Can Produce Results

By Sarah Friedrichs

Once a year a woman comes to visit the neighborhood school. She arrives with colorful posters, a film and an extra special package that shifts and squeaks when placed carefully on the teacher's desk. Her classroom voice is serious, her message reflected on sympathetic faces of children perched on tables lining the window sills. The children love to talk about animals, and the woman's visit is eagerly anticipated this time of year. The 45-minute program is wrapped brightly with the hope that the children will go home and demonstrate better responsibility in the care of their pets. But when it is time to go she offers a doubtful glance at the teacher who rigorously lines her class up at the door for recess. "Did the children really listen?" she asks herself. "Does just one visit make any difference?"

Each year the humane educator finds the same sad misconceptions, and listens to the horror stories cautiously recited for her benefit:

"Dad said after Muffy's fourth litter of kittens, we can't afford to keep her any more." "We have a new puppy 'cos Fritzie got hit by a truck on the highway near our house. We are going to name him Fritzie the Third!" "Last summer we got a golden retriever at the Cape. Her name was Jinx The summer before we had a shepherd named Hobo. I hope my Mom lets us have a dog again this summer." The humane educator leaves to return again the following year.

The story is similar to many which have gone unrecorded by humane society representatives presenting classroom programs. The author is aware of despondency among the humane educators who never have the opportunity to see improvements in attitudes from the brief once or twice a year classroom visit. Until last year an objective study had not been made of the effects of "one shot" humane education programs. There was no conclusive evidence that a program presented by a trained teacher augmented by slides, films, hand-outs or live animals made any difference in a child's attitude toward animals.

Today, there is encouraging new evidence to be found in a detailed study by Thomas A. Fitzgerald, director of education and research of the American Humane Association in Denver, Colorado. The study addresses the problem: "Evaluating humane education; do humane society education programs result in improved attitudes toward animal life?" To the author's extreme delight, the answer to the question posed by Dr. Fitzgerald's study was a cautious 'yes'. The difference in attitude toward animal life measured prior to and following the humane education program taught by the researcher was significant. The study "...leads to fruitful insights into potentially effective ways to offer humane education programs."

Humane society educators across the country will celebrate the conclusions well documented in the study. New integrity will be established for programs still perceived as "superfluous frill" to many humane society managers.

In an interview with the Animal Rescue League of Boston, Tom Fitzgerald felt this conclusion was a result of a combination of two basic ingredients in a presentation of the program, "...a tightly focused lesson and the employment of sound teaching strategies." He stressed that "Volunteers with good intentions, but no teaching experience often give the 'shot-gun presentation' which deals with too many things." The results of two other programs tested which presented material in a less organized or directed manner were not nearly as well received as the one intensive program employing effective teaching techniques.

The data for "Evaluating Humane Education" was gathered from a sample of eight fifth-grade classrooms and eight sixth-grade classrooms in Jefferson County, Colorado. Three different humane education treatments were given, and

their impact analyzed in Dr. Fitzgerald's study. The "intensive treatment" (a lecture, discussion, and film strip followed by hand-outs on responsible pet ownership) showed more significant impact than the other two programs: the "light treatment" (a simple hand-out of materials) and the repeated treatment" (four lessons loosely connected on pet ownership responsibility).

Each classroom which received one of the three presentations was administered a pre-test and post-test whose scores were compared for significant changes. The teachers were instructed to give the test without indicating its real purpose, but instead as an exercise during "National Fire Prevention Week". The test, called the fireman test, is rated highly for its reliability for measuring a stable characteristic, in this case the main attitudes. The test posed the following imaginery situation: Billy, a boy of about their age, has just escaped with his family from a serious fire in their home. A fireman tells Billy that the house will be a total loss, but there is time to save three things. From a list of ten items the child must indicate the first, second and third choice they think Billy should make. Among the list of expensive objects (prices included) are three family pets.

Briefly, results indicated that of the groups tested "...the intensive treatment group differed significantly from all the other groups." Simply, the comparison of the pre-test and post-test scores showed the intensive treatment resulted in a most dramatic improvement in humane attitudes. The less dramatic change in classes receiving a repeated treatment were due to a less focused presentation without emphasis on the specific need for attitude change.

Included in the abstract submitted by Dr. Fitzgerald were the complete lesson plans employed in the study. The intensive treatment shall be briefly described here:

At the beginning of the lesson Dr. Fitzgerald, a master teacher, gave an introduction to the students about the history and purpose of the American Humane Association. He explained his presence in their classroom and talked about how the relationship between man and animals developed. He "set up" the students by asking questions and distributing a ditto on "pet needs" to be filled in prior to showing a film strip. The film strip, entitled "A Pet is a Special Friend," led to a discussion to "identify all the things a person needs to do to be a responsible pet owner."In a summary, Dr. Fitzgerald asked the children to share with the class "ways they can behave in meeting the needs of pets."

The Animal Rescue League's Education Department is currently focusing on a new program that combines the use of a well organized humane lesson taught by a trained staff member and specific class activities to be implemented by the classroom teacher. "Kids Care–A Focus on Pets" is a week long program developed by members of the New England Federation of Humane Societies on the assumption that student awareness, motivation and attitude changes towards pets are greater after a full week of highly focused activities.

An assumption of this sort, made by highly trained professionals in humane education, is useful in program development and curriculum design. However, under close scrutiny by a humane society budget manager or a cost cutting board member, an assumption will not take the place of concrete proof of a program and its success. Dr. Fitzgerald's findings will aid any humane educators who face funding problems. The study will help establish support where there is a need to hire new staff to meet the demand created by school administrators requesting such programs.

According to Dr. Fitzgerald: "Humane education programs often fall victim to...financial accountability because they cannot demonstrate in the clearest possible terms that they make any

(Continued on p. 12)

Annual Report 1980

An emphasis on expanding the nature and scope of the Animal Rescue League of Boston's direct humane services to animals was the keynote of 1980, the League's 81st year of service.

During the year, 3112 new members and donors joined in the League's ongoing efforts to make the world a better place for pets and people. Their support, together with the continuing assistance of thousands of concerned long-term members, has enabled the League to provide services to almost 84,000 animals in the past year, and to expand the nature of the services offered, especially in the area of health care.

The national economic climate placed great strains on the League's resources, not only through inflationary costs of food, shelter and utilities, but also by the increased demands for private humane assistance which have resulted from federal, state and municipal cutbacks affecting public humane and animal welfare assistance programs.

Despite these pressures, the League in 1980, as a full service humane society, continued to care for abandoned or injured animals, find new homes for them when possible through its adoption programs, rescue animals in danger, investigate cruelty and abuse complaints, conduct inspections of places where animals are kept commercially, foster livestock conservation programs and teach children throughout the state to love and appreciate animals through humane education programs.

In addition to maintaining these services at peak level, the League also expanded its outpatient health care program for small animals, appointing a new director of veterinary medicine, Edward A. Leonard, D.V.M., in May, and completely renovating and remodeling the clinic facility. By providing added areas for examination and treatment, along with more efficient use of space and new equipment, the renovation program has made it possible to offer additional health care services. A new sterile surgery area provides added protection for animals undergoing surgery, while new laboratory facilities make it possible to provide heartworm tests, urinalysis, packed cell volume studies (proportion of red cells to total blood volume), protein studies, bacterial cultures to analyze skin, throat and urine infections, and fungal cultures to detect ringworm.

The League also in 1980 became involved in an exciting new program established at Red Acre Farm in Stow, Massachusetts — a Hearing Ear Dog Training Center which is a satellite program of the American Humane Association. The League is providing free consultation and veterinary care and through their shelters will provide dogs to be trained to assist those with hearing impairments, in much the same way as seeing eye dogs have helped the visually impaired.

During 1980 there was an increase in the numbers of birds and other miscellaneous animals cared for at the League's shelters in Boston, Salem and Brewster. Among the more unusual guests were five roosters rescued in a cock fighting raid, and a family of baby raccoons, orphaned when a tree was cut down in Belmont killing their mother. The raccoons spent the summer at the Animal Friends Summer School in Cataumet, where their antics delighted campers and staff members alike. They were released in the fall at Pine Banks Animal Park in Melrose.

Through lost and found efforts, 895 lost pets were returned to their owners in 1980. New homes were found for 3,281 animals, including 1,588 dogs, 1,510 cats and 183 miscellaneous animals. Statistics, however, can't come close to conveying the happiness created through these efforts. Here are some comments from people who have adopted pets at the League and were eager to share their appreciation and delight:

"He has the run of the house and gets more loving than some people do! I hope your little orphans can someday have a home like him."

"She is happy and content, and has added MANY smiles to this household."

"Edward gets along well with his adopted brothers Fritz, Jamie and Oscar (the latter two also Animal Rescue League cats)...He likes to climb screens, chase bugs, chase Jamie's tail, climb up Fred and me, and knock things on the floor...he is loud, demanding, affectionate, bossy and in all ways a typical kitten."

"Our pet is the light of our lives. He has adjusted superbly!"

League inspectors handled a total of 1,183 investigations during the year, involving a total of 49,092 animals. These included routine inspections of kennels, fairs, pet shops, livestock auctions and other commercial operations involving animals, as well as responses to complaints of cruelty or abuse. On one such investigation, the League inspector was instrumental in uncovering a dognapping operation; on another, representatives of the League became involved in a lengthy legal effort which resulted in the revocation of a kennel owner's license for overcrowding and unsanitary conditions (see story on page 4).

League agents were involved in a number of dramatic rescues this year. Typical was the case of a cat stranded on some wooden pilings in the Back Bay channel who was rescued despite cold

temperatures and high winds by agents using the League's new rescue boat. Another cat was stranded on top of an 80-foot grain silo in Dorchester. At the League's request, the Boston Fire Department supplied a ladder truck and League agent Don Shea scaled the ladder and brought the cat down to safety.

Activities at the League's branches continued at a high level. A new section was opened at Pine Ridge Cemetery for Small Animals in Dedham, reserved for pet owners who wish to erect an upright headstone over their pets' graves. In Salem, Sherman and Noreen Bates retired this year as managers of the League's Sheldon Branch, after twenty-five years of devoted service, during which they found homes for literally thousands of dogs, cats and other unwanted animals. Mary Brasier was appointed as the new manager of the shelter.

Activities at the League's Cape Cod Branch in Brewster included continuation of the Animal Corner program, Saturday mornings, and the Pet Patrol, five days a week, both on radio station WKZE in Orleans; arrangements to reinstitute, by reader request, the "Pet of the Week" feature in the Cape Cod Times; and increased collaboration with the Animal Control Officers Association of Massachusetts, in both training and program participation. Don Westover, branch manager, also taped a half hour show for Cape Cod Cablevision in cooperation with the Elderly Affairs Council, featuring League services for the elderly, including emergency boarding, pet I.D. tags and Emergency Pet Alert Cards.

The livestock conservation department educated close to a million people on the need for livestock care and safety programs through exhibits and educational presentations to 4-H groups, animal science clubs, college students, livestock organizations, fairs and other meetings. A six-point plan for the study of problems created by today's intensified livestock industry was developed by Alan D. Goldman, director of livestock conservation at the league, and adopted unanimously by the board of directors of the Livestock Conservation Institute, a national organization which sponsors livestock research and education.

The League's information and education department reached more people than ever before with programs designed to increase pet owner responsibility and awareness, promote proper care for all animals, and foster humane attitudes, especially among young people. A visiting pet program was launched to bring hospitalized children the opportunity to socialize with animals while they are away from their own pets at home. Dogs and cats frequently accompanied humane education instructors from the League on visits with over 10,000 elementary school students in Massachusetts for the purpose of conducting humane education programs. Through literature, including pamphlets on pet care, classes, high school and college volunteer internship opportunities in animal-related activities and unique programs like the Animal Friends Summer School, the League continues to place a high emphasis on teaching youngsters and adults alike to share their world with animals in a manner that is mutually beneficial.

SERVING ANIMALS IN 1980

A Record of Services for the Year Ending December 31, 1980

SHELTER SERVICES FOR STRAY HOMELESS AND ABANDONED ANIMALS	Dogs	Cats	Horses	Cattle	Sheep Swine	Birds	Misc.	TOTAL
Collected by Agents	3,572	5,291	—	—	—	247	251	9,361
Brought to Boston Shelter	3,881	5,021	—	—	—	35	136	9,073
Sheldon Branch (Salem)	1,709	2,969	—	—	—	177	122	5,977
Pine Ridge (Dedham)	42	133	—	—	—	—	12	187
Cape Cod Branch (Brewster)	1,065	812	—	—	—	37	77	1,991
	10,269	15,226	—	—	—	496	598	26,589

Of the above animals, 1,588 dogs, 1,510 cats and 183 miscellaneous animals were placed in homes, and 764 dogs and 131 cats were restored to owners. The balance were humanely destroyed.

AID TO PETS, LIVESTOCK AND WILDLIFE								
Treated in Clinic	4,254	2,894	—	—	—	—	16	7,164
Inspections and Investigations	3,071	815	9,131	14,093	2,791	10,377	8,814	49,092
Rabies Control Cases	757	55	—	—	—	—	2	814
Total Animals Served	**18,351**	**18,990**	**9,131**	**14,093**	**2,791**	**10,873**	**9,430**	**83,659**

Number of alleged cruelty investigations: 1,183

Woodsman, spare that tree...

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if it had a chain saw?

Watch out! There's a new villain in your woods. He appears to be innocent enough, but he is deadly. And he is probably armed. With a chain saw.

He just beat the energy crunch, and has converted his heating to a wood stove. With the price of gas and electricity soaring, he is only one of thousands who have gone back to the old fashioned pioneer days method of heating.

In the beginning it was easy. There was plenty of fuel nearby. But woodburners have a way of mastering their owners. They are iron monsters with gaping jaws that require constant feeding. Their alternative is simple: "Stop feeding me and I will stop heating you". So the owner of the wood stove is driven further and further and further from home to satisfy the insatiable appetite of his new aquisition. With commercial wood going for between $100 to $250 a cord, there is a strong incentive to cut your own.

It used to be that wood burners had some basic standards. If it was a hard wood, like oak or apple or cherry, it was an acceptable fuel. The fast burning pithy, pulpy woods like cottonwood or willow were simply not to be considered. Now, the rule is: if it will burn, cut it!

If you own a few trees or a few acres of woods, the ploy of the woodcutter is basic. He will remove the unsightly dead and dying trees and give the other trees a chance to prosper. This seems to make sense, because young trees need space to reach their full potential. And, of course, there is always the danger of a rotting limb from a dead tree crashing to the ground unexpectedly. Naturally, the friendly woodsman carts the wood home to his hungry black monster.

The woodcutter has come into his own with the perfection of the lightweight chain saw. The chain saw has made everyone into a Paul Bunyan. In the time it takes an ax wielder to mop his brow and catch his breath the owner of a chain saw can have a 20-foot spruce crashing to the ground. The warning cry of "timber" is no longer heard. After all, you can hear the gutteral roar of a chain saw a mile away.

More than 70 per cent of today's timber is privately owned. And much of the remaining 30 per cent is in state and national parks that also embrace the idea of clearing out the dead wood.

However, in the natural balance of nature about a third of all trees are dead or dying. But, they are only dead in one sense. Actually, they abound with life. They provide dwellings for birds, animals and insects. They are the home for salamanders and lizards. They are food depositories for the future. The rotting tree makes a savings account of acorns for birds and squirrels. Insects tunnel and create new generations, and food for next year's bird and animal population. The tree may appear dead, but it is also a life-giving part of the complex balance of nature. It gives shelter and food for the young of today and the trees of tomorrow. Even in its final collapse, the rotting wood enriches and breaks up the soil for the new tree that will replace it.

When a dead tree is removed, a complete world of life is removed and destroyed. One third of the mammals and birds living in forests and woods depend upon dead trees for food and nesting areas and shelter. Tear down enough dead trees and you can say goodbye to bluebirds, flycatchers, swallows, chipmunks, many woodpeckers, and most other cavity-nesters. And, of course, owls who love dead trees. Pine martins, flickers, and fishers will be seen no more.

Every time we build another sprawling subdivision or shopping center, we take away the habitat of these creatures, and the hunting grounds of our many predatory birds.

Americans are eagerly saving their energy and sacrificing their wildlife. Woodsman, spare that tree...

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NOT WANTED

LOST PETS FOR RESEARCH

DID YOU KNOW IF YOUR PET WERE TO GET LOST IN MASSACHUSETTS HE COULD EASILY END UP AT A RESEARCH INSTITUTION WITHIN TWO WEEKS!

HELP STOP THIS! SUPPORT H-1245

Since 1957 a State Law, CHAPTER 49A, authorizes the seizure of unclaimed pets from Massachusetts animal pounds by licensed research institutions. Humane societies have long taken the position that public and private animal shelters should not be forced to surrender animals entrusted to their care. The Animal Rescue League of Boston has not, and will not surrender any animals for this purpose.

H-1245 pending in the House Committee on Counties in the Massachusetts legislature would stop the use of pets in research. Please join us in supporting this important bill.

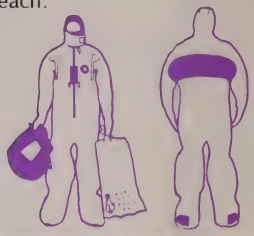
Write to your state representative and senator [for name call 1-800-392-6090], also please write to Charles Flaherty, Chairman of House Committee on Counties, and House Speaker Thomas McGee at Massachusetts State House, Boston, MA 02133.

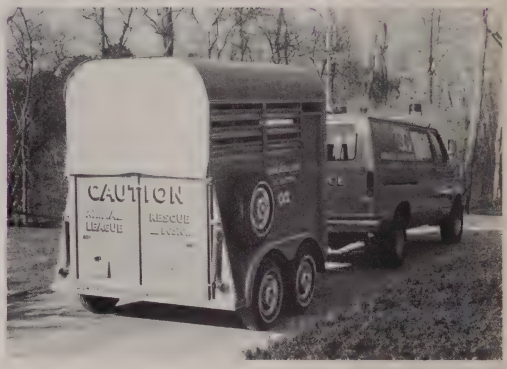
ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON
10 Chandler St., Boston, Mass. 02116

Many friends of the League in the past have chosen to help by donating a specific piece of needed equipment, or making a contribution toward the purchase of a needed item. For those who would like to help in this manner, the following pieces of equipment are urgently needed:

• An electrocardiograph (EKG) unit - an electrocardiogram allows our veterinarians to monitor and record the heart rate and heart rhythm of animals undergoing surgery, receiving emergency medical care, or being examined and treated for heart disease. Cost: $1,900.

• Two cold water survival suits for use in aquatic rescues. These suits provide thermal protection and flotation should our agent fall into the water while attempting to save a dog or other animal in distress. Cost: $350 each.





This two-horse trailer was given to the League by an anonymous donor and is now being used by the League's Cape Cod Branch to transport large animals that require care due to neglect or abuse. (Photo by Donald Beach of Chatham)

Humane Education Program Can Produce Results
(Continued from p. 7)

difference in reducing cruelty and abuse to animals. With the use of effective evaluation instruments and having research data available for review, American Humane can both support local education efforts and help them use their dollars in a more effective manner.''

Dr. Fitzgerald expressed interest in duplicating his study in an eastern region within markedly different socio-economic backgrounds. Collecting data from an urban community would increase the study's applicability and encourage the employment of tried and true humane education programs.

Using the teaching methods carefully outlined in the study on humane education programs, trained educators can continue to change attitudes that foster neglect and contempt of animal life. The basic assumptions we employ in our programs are provided with arms to reach out to the disbeliever and gentle fist to drive the message home: a ''tightly focused'' humane education program will promote responsible attitudes towards pets and develop respect for all animal life. An interested group or individual may write to the following address for more information on this pertinent study: Dr. Fitzgerald, American Humane Association, 5351 South Roslyn Street, Englewood, Colorado 80110.

Ms. Friedrichs is education and information coordinator at the League.

animal rescue league NEWSFRONT

NATION OBSERVES BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK, MAY 3rd-9th

Be Kind to Animals Week, the oldest recognized week in the nation, will be celebrated May 3 - 9, 1981, under the sponsorship of the American Humane Association in conjunction with 2,500 humane societies throughout the nation. Actress Loretta Swit, an active member of many animal protective and wildlife organizations, is 1981 Chairperson of the observance, which is aimed at increasing public awareness concerning humane treatment of animals.

The American Humane Association this year launched an effort to have BKA Week receive official recognition by the Congress and the President. Concerned readers can help in this effort by writing to their Representatives and Senators and urging them to support the national recognition of this annual observance.

LEAGUE ANNOUNCES ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Richard W. Bryant, former director of information and education, has been promoted to the position of executive assistant, assuming responsibilities in the area of operations formerly directed by Roger Van Teyens, who has left the staff to move to Colorado.

Sarah Friedrichs, formerly a humane education instructor at the League, has been appointed coordinator of information and education, and Peter Faux, formerly an investigator, has been appointed manager of the Boston shelter.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION OF HUMANE SOCIETIES MEET

The New England Federation of Humane Societies will hold its 46th Annual Meeting, Conference and Education Day, May 20-22, 1981, at the Ramada Inn in Mystic, Connecticut. The Connecticut Humane Society is host for the meeting which opens with the 4th Annual Humane Education Conference, Wednesday, May 20, at the same location.

RABIES IMMUNIZATION CLINIC FOR DOGS AND CATS

Is your pet dog or cat protected against rabies? All dogs should be immunized against rabies unless they received a booster shot last year. All cats should be immunized annually.

Boston rabies immunization clinics will be held for dogs and cats at the Animal Rescue League of Boston's animal shelter at the corner of Arlington and Tremont Streets, on Wednesday, May 6th, from noon to 3:00 P.M., and on Saturday, May 9th from 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

The cost is only three dollars for each pet. For more information call 426-9170.

NEWSFRONT

ROTARIANS "ADOPT BABY GORILLA IN FRESNO

When a baby gorilla born at Fresno, California's Roeding Park Zoo became dehydrated and weak from her mother's lack of milk, local Rotarians rallied to save the 3-lb. foundling. Rotarian Dr. John Lattin was called in as a pediatric consultant by Zoo director Dr. Paul Chaffee, who is also a Rotary member, and when the infant, called Alberta, went into convulsions, a third Rotarian, Dr. Ed Glavis, was called upon to aid with intravenous feeding. Needed medical supplies and equipment were donated and loaned by other members of the Fresno Rotary Club who joined enthusiastically in the "save the gorilla" effort. Alberta survived and is now living in the San Diego Zoo, according to the report in Rotary International.

ANIMAL FRIENDS SUMMER SCHOOL SCHEDULE

The Animal Friends Summer School, held each summer by the League in Cataumet on Cape Cod, has scheduled the following sessions:

SESSION I: July 6 to 24, Monday - Friday
Parents' Morning: Sat., July 25

SESSION II: July 27 to Aug. 14th, Mon. - Fri.
Parents' Morning: Sat., Aug. 8

PET SHOW: Saturday, Aug. 1 (rain date Aug. 2)

The summer school offers a unique learning experience and animal-related activities for youngsters entering first grade and up to the age of 15. Each day is divided into two sessions, morning for children grade 1 thru 4, and afternoons for older youngsters. The cost is $45 for a three-week session. For further information, contact Richard W. Bryant at the League, P.O. Box 265, Boston, Mass. 02117 (tel. 426-9170).

NELCI SCHOLARSHIPS

New England Livestock Conservation, Inc. is a non-profit educational organization created in 1936. N.E.L.C.I. is the only organization on the East Coast that seeks to bring members of the livestock industry and humane organizations together in an effort to study and promote humane and safe methods of reducing unnecessary losses that result from disease, parasites, and injuries in the handling and shipping of livestock.

Again this year, N.E.L.C.I. has made available two $350.00 scholarships for students desiring to further their education in the agricultural fields. The purpose of these scholarships is to foster increased interest in the proper handling and production of domestic livestock and to stimulate outstanding youth activities towards these goals.

The applicants must be a resident of one of the New England states and must be a high school graduate with demonstrated experience and accomplishment in livestock conservation. Furthermore, the applicant must have been admitted to a two-or four-year post-high school institution in New England and planning to major in the animal sciences. Selection will be based on background and experience, academic performance, financial need and interest in affiliating with the livestock or animal products industries.

Deadline for scholarship applications is July 31, 1981. For more information or scholarship applications write: N.E.L.C.I., P.O. Box 265, Boston, Massachusetts 02117. Contributions to the N.E.L.C.I. Scholarship Fund from members would be greatly appreciated.

MOVING?

Please let us know now if you're planning to move so we can be sure that you receive **Our Fourfooted Friends** without interruption.

Old Address:

Name .....
Street .....
City..... State..... Zip.....

(please print or attach mailing label)

New Address:

Name .....
Street.....
City..... State..... Zip.....

Note: Please indicate if change is only temporary - a summer or winter vacation address, for example.

if you're fond of animals...

The League continues to rely on the generosity of its friends to meet the ever-expanding needs of our animal population. The cruel realism of inflation makes the League's task in providing needed services more difficult than ever, but with continued support, the challenge can and will be met.

In making a bequest to the League in your Will, please remember that the corporate title of our society is "Animal Rescue League of Boston", that it was incorporated in 1899, and has no connection with any other similar society.

Form of Bequest:

I give to the Animal Rescue League of Boston the sum of_____ dollars. The League's address is : 10 Chandler Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

Membership in the A.R.L. makes a nice gift for someone special

Please send a gift membership in the Animal Rescue League of Boston for the class of membership checked below. (dues are enclosed) :

- ☐ **Benefactor, $1,000.00**
- ☐ **Patron, $500.00 annually**
- ☐ **Contributing, $100.00 annually**
- ☐ **Supporting, $50.00 annually**
- ☐ **Active, $25.00 annually**
- ☐ **Associate, $10.00 annually**
- ☐ **Donor, Any amount**

To:

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____

Zip_____

Your Name and Address:

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____

Zip_____

Please mail your magazine, Our Four footed Friends, to the address given above. ($2 of membership fee covers a year's subscription).

Animal Rescue League of Boston
P. O. Box 265, Boston, Massachusetts 02117

The President and Board of Directors
Cordially invite you to attend our

ANNUAL MEETING

Thursday
April 23, 1981 2:30 p.m.
League Headquarters
at
the corner of Arlington & Tremont Streets
Boston, Massachusetts

Program:

- *Annual Meeting*
- *Election of Directors*
- *Guest Speaker-*

Mrs. Carolyn Bird, Executive Director
Red Acre Farm Hearing Dog Program.

Learn about our newest cooperative effort to train homeless dogs to assist hearing impaired persons.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE OF BOSTON

Our Fourfooted Friends [US ISSN 0030-6851
Animal Rescue League of Boston
P.O. Box 265, Boston, Massachusetts 02117